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Amendment. No. 501.

INTRODUCED BY COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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NOVEMBER 11TH, 1878.

READ, AND ORDÈRED PRINTED.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a

- 2 Senate and Assembly, which shall be designated the Legislature of the State
- 3 ... of California, and the enacting clause of every law-shall be as follows: "The
- 4. People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do
- -5 enact as follows."

SEC. 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall A Commandation of the control of the

radio recalle de la capació de la capació de la completa de la completa de la completa de la completa de la comp

- 2 commence on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in January next ensu3 ing the election of its members, at twelve o'clock M., unless the Governor
 4 shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature by proclamation. No session
 5 shall continue longer than sixty-days, except the first session called after the

- 6 adoption of this Constitution, which may continue eighty days. And no 7 bill shall be introduced, in either House, during the last ten days of the ses-
- 8 sion without the consent of two thirds of the members of said House.

miles otherwise ordered by the Malt must after the word State The word "fifteen" in line "three" and indert in live Thereof the core sel "twenty" Sudley Amend Section Bix as follows Strike out the words thirty in the second lines and insert forty. 2 Strike out all of said section after the word "made" in the 19th line and insut: "the appor tionment now promised by law Shall continue in force. Jerry - Adopted

moset in lot lime the and william 20 " note

Sugar

SEC. 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen biennially, by

- 2 the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the first Tuesday after will the state.

 3 the first Monday in November, and their term of office shall be two years.
- SEC. 4. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the
- same time and places as members of the Assembly, and no person shall be a
- member of the Senate or Assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant
- of the State, and of the district for which he shall be chosen, one year next
- 5 before his election.

SEC. 5. The Senate shall consist of thirty members, and the Assembly members, to be elected by districts as hereinafter provided. The

- seats of the lifteen Senators from the odd number districts, chosen at the first
- election under this Constitution, shall be vacated at the expiration of the sec-
- ond year, so that one-half of the Senate, after the first election, shall be chosen
- every two years.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of choosing members of the Legislature, the

- 2 State shall be divided into thirty districts, as nearly equal in population as
- may be, and composed of contiguous territory, to be called legislative dis-
- tricts. Each district shall-choose one Senator and two members of the Assem-
- The districts shall be numbered from one to thirty, inclusive, in numerical
- order, commencing at the northern boundary of the State, and ending at the
- southern boundary thereof. In the formation of said districts, no county, or
- 8 city and county, shall be divided, unless it contain sufficient population within
- itself to form two or more districts; nor shall a part of any county, or city
- and county, be united with any other county, or city and county, in forming
- 11 any district. The census taken under the direction of the Congress of the
- 12 United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and every

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13 ten years thereafter, shall be the basis of fixing and adjusting the legislative 14 districts; and the Legislature shall, at its first session after each census, 15 adjust said districts and re-apportion the representation so as to preserve them. 16 as near equal in population as may be. But in inaking such adjustment no 17 persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States, under the naturalization laws, shall be counted as forming the population of any district. Until such adjustment shall be made the Second, of the Counties of Humboldt and Mendocinos, the Third, of the Counties of Tehama and Butte; the Fourth, of the Counties of Colusa, Lake, and Sutter; the Fifth, of the County of Sonoma; the Sixth, of the Counties 24 of Marin, Napa, and Contra Costa; the Seventh, of the Counties of Solano 25 and Yolo; the Eighth, of the Counties of Sierra, Yuba, and Plumas; the Ninth, of the County of Nevada; the Tenth, of the Counties of Placer and El Dorado; the Eleventh, of the County of Sacramento, the Twelfth, of the .. Counties of Calaveras, Alpine, and Amador; the Thirteenth, of the County. 29 of San Joaquin; the Fourteenth of that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where Larkin Street intersects the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence meandering along the shore of said bay, in an easterly and southeasterly direction, to the point where Market Street intersects said bay; thence along Mar-; ket Street to California Street; thence along California Street to Kearny 35 Street; thence along Kearny Street to Vallejo Street; thence along Vallejo 36 Street to Larkin Street, and thence along Larkin Street to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, the place of beginning. The Fifteenth, of that portion of 38 the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where Larkin Street intersects Vallejo Street; 40 thence along Vallejo Street to Kearny Street; thence along Kearny Street

Struck out.

41 to California Street; thence along California Street to Market Street; thence 42 along Market Street to Kearny Street; thence along Kearny Street to Pine 43 Street; thence along Pine Street to Larkin Street; and thence along Larkin Street to Vallejo Street, the place of beginning. The Sixteenth, of that portion 45 of the City and County of San Francisco/bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where Eranklin Street intersects Pine Street; thence along Pine Street to Kearny Street; thence along Kearny Street to Market Street; thence along Market Street to Van Ness Avenue; thence along Van Ness Avenue to Tyler Street; thence along Tyler Street to Gough 49 Street; thence along Gough Street to Geary Street; thence along Geary **50** Street to Franklin Street; and thence along Franklin/Street to Pine Street, the place of beginning. The Seventeenth, of that portion of the City and 52County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning 53 at the point where Larkin Street intersects the waters of the Bay of San 54 Francisco; thence along Larkin Street to Pine Street; thence along Pine 55 Street to Franklin Street; thence along Franklin Street to Geary Street; thence along Geary Street to Gough Street, thence along Gough Street to Tyler Street; thence along Tyler Street to/Van Ness Avenue; thence along Yan Ness Avenue to Market Street; the ce along Market Street to Ridley 59 Street; thence along Ridley Street, and said Ridley Street produced in a 60 direct line westerly to the Pacific Ocean; and thence meandering northerly and easterly along the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of San Fran-62cisco to Larkin Street, the place of beginning. The Eighteenth, of that por-64 tion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where Market Street intersects the waters of the Bay of San Francisco; thence meandering along the waters of said bay to the point where Channel Street intersects the waters of said bay; thence along Channel Street to Seventh Street; thence along Seventh Street

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to Harrison Street; thence along Harrison Street to Second Street; thence 70 along Second Street to Market Street; and thence along Market Street to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, the place of beginning. The Nineteenth; 72 of that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and de-73 scribed as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where Second Street intersects Market Street; thence along Second Street to Harrison Street; thence along Harrison Street to Sixth Street; thence along Sixth Street to Market 76 Street; and thence along Market Street to Second Street, the place of begin-77. ning. The Twentieth, of all that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where Sixth Street intersects Market Street; thence along Sixth Street to Harrison Street; thence along Harrison Street to Seventh Street; thence along Seventh Street to Channel Street; thence along Channel Street to Harrison Street; thence along Harrison Street to Kifteenth Street; thence along Fifteenth Street to Howard Street; thence along Howard Street to Fourteenth Street; thence along Fourteenth Street to Mission Street; thence along Mission Street to Ridley Street; thence along Ridley Street to Market Street; and thence along Market Street to Sixth Street, the place of beginning. The Twentyfirst, of that portion of the City and County of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where Channel Street intersects the Bay of San Fhancisco; thence along Channel Street to Harrison Street; thence along Harrison Street to Fifteenth Street; thence along Fif-91 teenth Street to Howard Street, thence along Howard Street to Fourteenth .92 Street; thence along Fourteenth Street to Mission Street; thence along Mission Street to Ridley Street; thence along Ridley Street and the line of Ridley Street, projected westerly, to the Racific Ocean; thence southerly along the Pacific Ocean to the southern boundary line of the City and County of San Francisco; thence along said southern boundary line to the Bay of San Freels Geet

97. Francisco; and thence meandering along the waters of the Bay of San Fran98. cisco to Channel Street, the place of beginning. The Twenty-second, of Oak99. land Township, County of Alameda. The Twenty-third, of all that portion
100. of the County of Alameda exclusive of Oakland Township. The Twenty101 fourth, of the County of Santa Clara. The Twenty-fifth, of the Counties of
102 Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne. The Twenty-sixth, of the
103 Counties of Tulare, Invo, Fresno, and Mono. The Twenty-seventh, of the
104 Counties of Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and San Benito. The Twenty-eighth, of
105 the Counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey. The Twenty106 ninth, of the County of Los Angeles. The Thirtieth, of the Counties of San

SEC. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members.

107 Bernardino, San Diego, Kern, and Ventura

SEC. 8. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SEC. 9. Each House shall determine the rule of its own proceeding, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.

SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a Journal of its own proceedings, and 2 publish the same, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on 3 any question, shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on 4 the Journal.

SEC. 11. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason,

3 4 1

Adu to dee 14 the following nor Shall The members of ether house chow freez

Substitute for Sec. 12. Strike out Section 12 and Substitute the following -Men vacancies occur in Either House, the Governor, or the Berson exercising the functions the Governor Chall issue writs election to fill wach vocadicies - Dudly of San Jos. annend Section 15. The follo Le come Law untiel it has been Mead on three differentdays of the Session in the house in which it originated reposed Amended by Reynolds 17

Insert at the end of word "will"in line for the use of the members; non shall any litt herome a law unless The rame he read on there reneral days theregency two thirds of the House where moh bill may be depending shall, by a vote of year and mays, dum it-expedient to dispense with this rule; Rugnolds-adopted.

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

SEC. 12. When a vacancy occurs in either House, from any cause, during the session of the Legislature, the House in which said vacancy occurs shall proceed immediately to elect, from the constituency deprived of representation, a member to fill said vacancy for said session. If the Legislature is not in session at the time the vacancy—curs, the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy.

sions as in the opinion of the House may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, 2 adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which 3 they may be sitting.

SEC. 15. No law shall be passed except by bill. Any bill may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected by the other, and on the final passage of all bills they shall be read at length, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered on the Journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House.

SEC. 16. Every bill which may have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve it, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House

ree different.

Session in the lieb it originatedo.

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Amended by Reynolds.

Amot, troser, 16, Strike out the word "of" and after the word "members" and "alested to". adopted

Mamend Section 16. as follows. rike out, in the 6th line after i nova, "nays," the words, "By a majoring of wind the moras, Noting Therefor _ Shustleff 55506T

4 in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon the Journal and pro-

5 ceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it again pass both Houses,

6. by year and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House

it shall become a law notwithstanding the Governor's objection. . If any bill

shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to him

(Sundays excepted), the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had

10 signed it, unless the Legislature, by adjournment, prevents such return, in

which case it shall not become a law, unless the Governor, within ten days

after such adjournment (Sundays excepted), shall sign and deposit the same

13 in the office of the Secretary of State, in which case it shall become a law in

like manner as if it had been signed by him before adjournment. If any bill

presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation of money,

16. he may object to one or more items, while approving other portions of the bill.

In such case he shall append to the bill; at the time of signing it, a statement

of the items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and the appropria-

19 tion so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's veto,

20 as hereinbefore provided. If the Legislature be in session, the Governor shall

21 transmit to the House in which the bill originated a copy of such statement,

22 and the items so objected to shall be separately reconsidered in the same man-

23 ner as bills which have been disapproved by the Governor.

in Loca will in SEC. 17. The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment, and

all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purgrander of the strong of the first f

pose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be

convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected.

SEC. 18. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Con-A COST CARE

troller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Justices of the

Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, shall be liable to impeach-

50 6T 8I

Strike out the word "this" in "any" - Regnolds - adopted A despetit

4 ment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend

5 only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor,

6 trust, or profit under the State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall

nevertheless be liable, to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

8 All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanor in office in such manner

9 as the Legislature may provide.

Halopiel

SEC. 19. No Senator or member of Assembly shall, during the term

2 for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit

3 under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which

4 have been increased, during such term, except such offices as may be filled by

5 election by the people.

2 3

SEC. 20. No person holding any lucrative office under the United

2 States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under

3 , this State; provided, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no

4 annual salary, or local officers, or Postmasters whose compensation does not

5 exceed five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

\$1 81 11

SEC. 21. No person who shall be convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of this State, or of any county or municipality therein, shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State, and the Legislature shall provide, by law, for the punishment of such embezzlement or defalcation as a felony.

SEC. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and upon warrants duly drawn thereon by the Controller; and no money shall ever be appropriated or drawn from the State treasury for the use or benefit of any corporation, asso-

 2^{5}

SEC. 22, to add to M. Milson amendment that the Stake Shall have at any time the right to inquire into the Inanagement of such institutions adoptin - Vacquent

Amen Section 22 by n after the word State it mon Jas follows wing Provided. That nohwithstanding anything contained in this or any other Section of this Constitution the Legislature shall have the boner to grant and to institution conducted for the Support, and maintenance of miner orphans half orphans for shand oned children or aged persons in indigent circumstances; ouch and to be granted by a uniform rule and foroportioned to the number of munates afouch respective institutions. Hold Vacquentis amendment.

Amend Sev 23 by strucing wall after the hord treasury ni line 3 x meeting the following "Such perocein shall not exceed eight dollars per day and such priliage shall not exect for cut per mile. so merease m' compensation or mile age shall take effect during the term for which the members of either Couse shall have meimm

and the pay of no adoptet - amend less add to mrmans

Evy act sheer smon Deligato, and mother profits com theorit , which subject slike he Expland in the title But of any sily att Mile la sulas ast which still not be a pre to the such was the h and endy so to so much they as will not be appeared - Edgerlin= Citto -No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in the Ach revised tion amended shall be reenacted and published at length as revised or amended Adopted - Merman Volgentin 3w Hand Hat all laws of the State y California and all official untings and the execut me, Segistative pand judicial proceeding shall be conducted, preserved and publish -ed in no other than the English Language. Adopted. & O Smith

ation, asylum, hospital, or any other institution, not under the exclusive anagement and control of the State as a State institution, nor shall any rant or donation of property ever be made thereto by the State. An accuate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be ttached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the Legishumburne around Mard ature.

SEC. 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a compensation, per diem and mileage, to be fixed by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no increase of the compensation shall take effect uring the term for which the members of either House shall have been ्यात्रकार्यक्षेत्रकार्यः । अ<mark>वश</mark>्चित्रकारः । स ected.

amended by reference to its title; but in such case the Act revised, or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length as revised or section.

SEC. 25. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

First—Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, Police Judges, and of Constables.

Second—For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.

Third—Regulating the practice of Courts of justice.

Fourth-Providing for changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Fifth—Granting divorces.

Chancing the names of persons or places

ann anthousing the laying out vacating Toads highways alleys, trun plats parks Cometines grave yards or public grown

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5 ciation, asylum, hospital, or any other institution, not under the exclusive

management and control of the State as a State institution, nor shall any

grant or donation of property ever be made thereto by the State. An accu-

8 rate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be

9 attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the Legis-

0 lature.

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SEC. 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a compensation, per diem and mileage, to be fixed by law, and paid out of the public treasury; but no increase of the compensation shall take effect uring the term for which the members of either House shall have been lected.

SEC. 24. Every law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in the title, and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the Act revised, or section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length as revised or amended.

SEC. 25. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

First—Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace,

Second—For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.

Third—Regulating the practice of Courts of justice.

Fourth—Providing for changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Fifth—Granting divorces.

Sixth—Changing the names of persons or places.

Seventh—Vacating roads town plats, streets, alleys, or public grounds owned by the State. It work out build Quilitative alofted

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Strike out all after The Mord Geroclain estion, in Mu 4th line, clown to and including the Good Eight" in the 6th line, and insert the following The flay shall be allowed to members, for a longer lime Than soit clays correct the pirst sepion called after the adoption of this constitution which may be allowed fig for me hundred elgs.

Adopted - Webster

Jwilfthe - Dec. 25.

amend Subdivision 12th grindsuling to pund
after the Noon affecting" the emb, Estates of
deceased persons, and Grouch - adoptet.

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Amendme

12	Eighth—Summoning and impaneling grand and petit juries, and pro-
13 vi	ding for their compensation.
14 - 7.	Ninth-Regulating county and township business, or the election of
•	ounty and township officers.
	Tenth—For the assessment or collection of taxes.
17	Eleventh—Providing for conducting elections, or designating the places
18 of	voting, except on the organization of new counties.
19	Twelfth—Affecting estates belonging to minors or other persons under
20 les	gal disabilities.
21	Thirteenth-Extending the time for the collection of taxes:
22 .	Fourteenth. Giving effect to invalid deeds, wills, or other instruments.
23	Fifteenth—Refunding money paid into the State treasury.
24	Sixteenth—Releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebt-
	ness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or person to this State, or to
	y municipal corporation therein.
27	Seventeenth-Declaring any person of age, or authorizing any minor to
28 sel	ll, lease, or encumber his or her property.
29	Eighteenth—Legalizing, except as against the State, the unauthorized
30 or	invalid act of any officer.
31	Nineteenth—Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any
32 spe	ecial or exclusive right, privilege, or immunity.
33	Twentieth—Exempting property from taxation.
34	Twenty-first—Changing county seats.
3 5	Twenty-second—Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous
36 cri	mes.
37	Twenty-third—Regulating the rate of interest on money.
38	Twenty-fourth—Authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of
39 - lie	

Tike out the orond, no local, of special law shell be enacted Johnson Adopted -

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Twenty-fifth—Chartering or licensing ferries, bridges, or roads. Twenty-sixth—Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures. Twenty-seventh—Providing for the management of common schools. 42 Twenty-eighth—Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties 43 of officers in counties, cities and counties, townships, election or school **44** Twenty-ninth—Affecting the fees or salary of any officer. 46 Thirtieth—Changing the law of descent, or succession. Thirty-first—Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children! 48 Thirty-second Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or main 49 50 taining roads, bighways, streets, alleys, or public grounds. Thirty-third—For limitation of civil or criminal actions. 52 Thirty-fourth In all other cases where a general law can be made 53 àpplicable, no local or special law shall be chacted.

old.

SEC. 26. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets, or tickets in any scheme in the nature of a lottery, in this State. The Legislature shall pass laws to regulate or prohibit the buying and selling of the shares of the capital stock of corporations in any stock board, stock exchange, or stock, market under the control of any association. All contracts for the sale of shares of the capital stock of any corporation or association, on margin or to be delivered at a future day, shall be void, and any money paid on such contracts may be recovered by the party

o paying it by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 27. When a congressional district shall be composed of two or 2 more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another 3 district. No county or city and county shall be divided in forming a con-

Amend by thiking 28, in the first line-Mcle annell adoplet

4 gressional district so as to attach one portion of a county or city and county

5 to another county or city and county; but the Legislature may divide any

county or city and county into as many congressional districts as it may be

entitled to by law.

SEC. 28. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation and limita-

2 tion of the charges for services performed and commodities furnished by cor-空前 民間 加克尔

porations, and where laws shall provide for the selection of any person or

officer to regulate and limit such rates, no such person or officer shall be 海 法股票公司 经自己营养的 海军 化二氯矿

selected by any corporation, and no person shall be selected who is an officer 我了一个事人的一个一个人的事 海绵中 转一点的流动

or stockholder in any corporation. ित्ती । विश्व विकित्त क्षेत्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र केष्ट्र

SEC. 29. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual

2 liabilities of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

The property of corporations now existing, or hereafter created, shall forever

be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals, and the fran-

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chises of such corporations shall be assessed at their actual cash value, and

taxed accordingly. कृतिक रिक्षण क्षेत्रक सम्बद्धि किया है। यह विश्व के स्वीतक राज्य कर करी जनवामा किया किया है।

SEC. 30. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be con-

227 strued to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the

3 powers of privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals of partner-

-4 ships: And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject

5 to be sued in all Courts, in like cases as natural persons.

inger i kuntuganggar dara da paminitusani da kadalawa padagangi mbaniminini di SEC. 31. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting The was the state of the state

2 any charter for banking purposes, but associations may be formed under

general laws for the deposit of gold and silver and other lawful money of the

4 United States; but no such associations shall make, issue, or put in circulation

stonet.

5, any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper 6. of any bank, to circulate as money.

SEC. 32. The Legislature of this State shall prohibit by law any person or persons, association, company, or corporation, from exercising the 3 privileges of banking or creating paper to circulate as money.

SEC. 33. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association shall be individually and personally liable for his proportion of all its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred while he was a stockholder, and the trustees or directors of such corporation or association, and each of them, shall be responsible, individually, for the misappropriation by the officers thereof of 6 the funds or deposits of such corporation or association.

SEC. 34. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide, by general laws, for the organization of city, town, and county governments, and for assessing and collecting taxes for the support of the same; provided, that no city, city and county, town, or county shall ever incur a debt which, together with existing indebtedness, shall exceed two per cent. of the assessed value of .6 the property therein. Such value shall be ascertained from the assessment 7. roll for State and county purposes made immediately previous to incurring 8 such indebtedness; provided, however, that a city, city and county, town, or 19 county may borrow money under and in accordance with the following condi-10 tions and limitations in addition to any other conditions and limitations con-11 tained in the Constitution, namely: The debt must be for some single work 医高温性性多种性神经 经现代 or object only, and must be authorized by a resolution passed by a vote of 13 three-fourths of all the members elected to the Board of Supervisors, Com-14 mon Council, or local Legislature. Such resolution shall also distinctly specify 15 the single work or object for which the debt is to be created, and the amount of

16 the debt authorized, and shall contain provisions for a sinking fund to meet

17 the same at maturity, and requiring at least ten per cent. of the principal to be

18 annually raised by taxation and paid into the sinking fund. Such resolution

19 shall not take effect until it shall be ratified at an election held in said city,

20 city and county, county, or town, at which no other matter is voted upon, and

21 - which shall be held within 30 days after the passage of said order or resolu-

22 tion. The Legislature shall make such laws as may be necessary to provide

23 for holding such election and ascertaining the result thereof.

SEC. 35. In all elections by the Legislature the members thereof shall

2 vote viva voce, and the votes shall be entered on the Journal.

SEC. 36. The general appropriation bill shall contain no item or

2 items of appropriation other than such as are required to pay the salaries of

3 the State officers, the expenses of the government, and of the institutions

4 under the exclusive control and management of the State.

SEC. 37. Neither the Legislature, nor any county, city and county,

2 township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an

3 appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, or grant anything to or

4 in aid of any religious sect, church, creed, or sectarian purpose, or help to

5 support or sustain any school, college, university, hospital, or other institu-

tion controlled by any religious creed, church, or sectarian denomination

7 whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate

8 ever be made by the State, or any city, city and county, town, or other munici-

9 pal corporation, for any religious creed, church, or sectarian purpose what-

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SEC. 38. The Legislature shall have no power to give or to lend, or to 2 authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State, or of any county, by Jen

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- 3 city and county, city, township, or other political corporation or subdivision
- 4 of the State now existing, or that may be hereafter established, in aid of or to
- 5 any person, association, or corporation, whether municipal or otherwise, or to
- .6 pledge the credit thereof, in any manner whatever, for the payment of the
- 7 liabilities of any individual, association, municipal, or other corporation what-
- 8 , ever; nor shall it have power to make any grant, or authorize the making of
- 9 any grant, of any public money or thing of value to any individual, municipal,
- 10 or other corporation whatever; and it shall not have power to authorize the
- 11 State, or any political subdivision thereof, to subscribe for stock, or to become
- 12 a stockholder in any corporation whatever.
 - SEC. 39. The Legislature shall have no power to grant, or authorize
- 2 any county or municipal authority to grant, any extra compensation or allow-
- 3 ance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been
- 4 rendered, or a contract has been entered into and performed in whole or in
- 5 part, nor to pay, or to authorize the payment of any claim hereafter created
- 6 against the State, or any county or municipality of the State, under any agree-
- 7 ment or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthor-
- 8 , ized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.
 - SEC. 40. The Legislature shall not ratify any amendment to the Con-
 - stitution of the United States which may be proposed by Congress, except
 - such as shall have been proposed and published at least thirty days next pre-
 - ceding the general election for members of the Legislature ratifying such
 - amendment.
 - SEC. 41. In case of a contested election in either branch of the Leg-
 - islature only the claimant decided entitled to the seat shall receive from the
 - State per diem compensation, or mileage.

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び The Leges lature shall prass laws An the regulation and limitation of the charges for services performed and commodities furnished by Celegraph, gas and mater Conferations and the charges by corporations on individual for storage, whatfage and water in which there is a fulle use, and where laws shall provide In the selection of any presson or officer to regulate and limit such rates, no buch puson on officer shall be selected by any confirmation or individual enterested in the business to be regulated, and no person shall be selectest who is an officer or stockholder in any such confirction. Lohnson

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SEC. 42. In order that no inconvenience may result to the public ser-

- 2 vice from the taking effect of this Constitution, no officer shall be suspended or
- 3 superseded thereby, until the election and qualification of the several officers
- 4 provided for in this Constitution.

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Amendment No. 501 Nor 11, 1878 Legislative Dept.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

As Amended in Convention, and Ordered Engrossed for a Second Reading, February 5th, 1879.

ARTICLE -

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly, which shall be designated The Legislature of the State of California, and the enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows."

SEC. 2. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence at twelve o'clock M., on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in January next ensuing the election of its members, unless the Governor shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature by proclamation. No pay shall be allowed to members for a longer time than sixty days, except the first session called after the adoption of this Constitution, which may be allowed pay for one hundred days. And no bill shall be introduced, in either House, after the expiration of ninety days from the commencement of the first session, and of fifty days after the commencement of each succeeding session, without the consent of two-thirds of the members of said House.

SEC. 3. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature, and their term of office shall be two years.

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Article-Engrassed printing
This is a second reading amendment

- SEC. 4. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and places as members of the Assembly, and no person shall be a member of the Senate or Assembly who has not been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years, and of the district for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election.
- SEC. 5. The Senate shall consist of forty members, and the Assembly of eighty members, to be elected by districts, numbered as hereinafter provided. The seats of the twenty Senators elected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two from the odd numbered districts shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, so that one-half of the Senators shall be elected every two years; provided, that all the Senators elected at the first election under this Constitution shall hold office for the term of three years.
- SEC. 6. For the purpose of choosing members of the Legislature, the State shall be divided into forty senatorial and eighty assembly districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and composed of contiguous territory, to be called senatorial and assembly districts. Each senatorial district shall choose one Senator, and each assembly district shall choose one member of Assembly. The senatorial districts shall be numbered from one to forty, inclusive, in numerical order, and the assembly districts shall be numbered from one to eighty in the same order, commencing at the northern boundary of the State, and ending at the southern boundary thereof. In the formation of said districts, no county, or city and county, shall be divided, unless it contain sufficient population within itself to form two or more districts; nor shall a part of any county, or city and county, be united with any other county, or city and county, in forming any district. The census taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and every ten years thereafter, shall be the basis of fixing and adjusting the legislative districts; and the Legislature shall, at its first session after each census, adjust said

districts and re-apportion the representation so as to preserve them as near equal in population as may be. But in making such adjustment no persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States, under the naturalization laws, shall be counted as forming the population of any district. Until such districting as herein provided for shall be made, Senators and Assemblymen shall be elected by the districts according to the apportionment now provided for by law.

- SEC. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members.
- SEC. 8. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.
- SEC. 9. Each House shall determine the rule of its own proceeding, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.
- SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a Journal of its own proceedings, and publish the same, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the Journal.
- SEC. 11. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.
- SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either House, the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of the Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each House shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the House, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting. Nor shall the members of either House draw pay for any recess or adjournment for a longer time than three days.

SEC. 15. No law shall be passed except by bill. Nor shall any bill be put upon its final passage until the same, with the amendments thereto, shall have been printed for the use of the members; nor shall any bill become a law unless the same be read on three several days in each House, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the House, where such bill may be pending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this provision. Any bill may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills they shall be read at length, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, and shall be entered on the Journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House.

SEC. 16. Every bill which may have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve it, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which shall enter such objections upon the Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it again pass both Houses, by yeas and nays, two-thirds of the members elected to each House voting therefor, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to him (Sundays excepted), the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by adjournment, prevents such return, in which case it shall not become a law, unless the Governor, within ten days after such ad-

journment (Sundays excepted), shall sign and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State, in which case it shall become a law in like manner as if it had been signed by him before adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items, while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's veto, as hereinbefore provided. If the Legislature be in session, the Governor shall transmit to the House in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items so objected to shall be separately reconsidered in the same manner as bills which have been disapproved by the Governor.

SEC. 17. The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected.

SEC. 18. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanor in office in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

SEC. 19. No Senator or member of Assembly shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which have been

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increased, during such term, except such offices as may be filled by election by the people.

SEC. 20. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this State; provided, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or local officers, or Postmasters whose compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 21. No person convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of any State, or of any county or municipality therein, shall ever be eligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State, and the Legislature shall provide, by law, for the punishment of such embezzlement or defalcation as a felony.

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SEC. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and upon warrants duly drawn thereon by the Controller; and no money shall ever be appropriated or drawn from the State treasury for the use or benefit of any corporation, association, asylum, hospital, or any other institution not under the exclusive management and control of the State as a State institution, nor shall any grant or donation of property ever be made thereto by the State; provided, that notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other section of this Constitution, the Legislature shall have the power to grant aid to institutions conducted for the support and maintenance of minor orphans, or half orphans, or abandoned children, or aged, or sick, or disabled persons in indigent circumstances—such aid to be granted by a uniform rule, and proportioned to the number of inmates of such respective institutions; provided, further, that the State shall have, at any time, the right to inquire into the management of such institutions; provided, further, that whenever any county, or city and county, or city, or town shall provide for the support of minor orphans, or half orphans, or abandoned children, or aged per-

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sons in indigent circumstances, such county, city and county, city, or town shall be entitled to receive the same pro rata appropriations as may be granted to such institutions under church or other control. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the Legislature.

SEC. 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a compensation, per diem and mileage, to be fixed by law, and paid out of the public treasury; such per diem shall not exceed eight dollars, and such mileage shall not exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each session. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either House shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

SEC. 24. Every Act shall embrace but one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an Act which shall not be expressed in its title, such Act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in its title. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the Act revised or section amended shall be re-enacted and published at length as revised or amended; and all laws of the State of California, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative, and judicial proceedings shall be conducted, preserved, and published in no other than the English language.

SEC. 25. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

First—Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, Police Judges, and of Constables.

Second-For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.

Third—Regulating the practice of Courts of justice.

Fourth-Providing for changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Fifth—Granting divorces.

Sixth—Changing the names of persons or places.

Seventh—Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or vacating roads, highways, streets, alleys, town plats, parks, cemeteries, grave-yards, or public grounds not owned by the State.

Eighth—Summoning and impaneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation.

Ninth—Regulating county and township business, or the election of county and township officers.

Tenth—For the assessment or collection of taxes.

Eleventh—Providing for conducting elections, or designating the places of voting, except on the organization of new counties.

Twelfth—Affecting estates of deceased persons, minors, or other persons under legal disabilities.

Thirteenth—Extending the time for the collection of taxes.

Fourteenth—Giving effect to invalid deeds, wills, or other instruments.

Fifteenth-Refunding money paid into the State treasury.

Sixteenth—Releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or person to this State, or to any municipal corporation therein.

Seventeenth—Declaring any person of age, or authorizing any minor to sell, lease, or encumber his or her property.

Eighteenth—Legalizing, except as against the State, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.

Nineteenth—Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege, or immunity.

Twentieth—Exempting property from taxation.

Twenty-first—Changing county seats.

Twenty-second—Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Twenty-third—Regulating the rate of interest on money.

Twenty-fourth—Authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens.

Twenty-fifth—Chartering or licensing ferries, bridges, or roads.

Twenty-sixth-Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Twenty-seventh-Providing for the management of common schools.

Twenty-eighth—Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, cities and counties, townships, election or school districts.

Twenty-ninth-Affecting the fees or salary of any officer.

Thirtieth—Changing the law of descent or succession.

Thirty-first—Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.

Thirty-second—For limitation of civil or criminal actions.

Thirty-third—In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable.

SEC. 26. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets, or tickets in any scheme in the nature of a lottery, in this State. The Legislature shall pass laws to regulate or prohibit the buying and selling of the shares of the capital stock of corporations in any stock board, stock exchange, or stock market under the control of any association. All contracts for the sale of shares of the capital stock of any corporation or association, on margin or to be delivered at a future day, shall be void, and any money paid on such contracts may be recovered by the party paying it by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

 \circ following to the End of the section semen: Smile control after the worlds "and county," in line five, and divided shall contain a population creater than the number required gressional district shall be formed into one or more congressional districts. Any county, or city and county, tricks according to the population thereof and any residue, after formed. gressional district shall be formed into one or more congressional districts, according to the population thereof and any residue, after forming such district or districts, shall be attached, by compact adjoining Assembly districts, to a contiguous county or counties, and form a congressional district. In dividing a county, or city and county, as to form a part of more than one congressional district and every as to form a part of more than one congressional district, and every such congressional district shall be composed of compact contiguous adopled Austaff

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When a congressional district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be separated by any county belonging to another district. No county, or city and county, shall be divided in forming a congressional district so as to attach one portion of a county, or city and county, to another county, or city and county, except in cases where one county, or city and county, has more population than the ratio required for one or more Congressmen; but the Legislature may divide any county, or city and county, into as many conadd Shurtleffs amendment gressional districts as it may be entitled to by law.

SEC. 28. In all elections by the Legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and the votes shall be entered on the Journal.

SEC. 29. The general appropriation bill shall contain no item or items of appropriation other than such as are required to pay the salaries of the State officers, the expenses of the government, and of the institutions under the exclusive control and management of the State.

SEC. 30. Neither the Legislature, nor any county, city and county, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, or grant anything to or in aid of any religious sect, church, creed, or sectarian purpose, or help to support or sustain any school, college, university, hospital, or other institution controlled by any religious creed, church, or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the State, or any city, city and county, town, or other municipal corporation for any religious creed, church, or sectarian purpose whatever; provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the Legislature granting aid pursuant to section twentytwo of this article.

SEC. 31. The Legislature shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State, or of any county, city and county, city, township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the

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State now existing, or that may be hereafter established, in aid of or to any person, association, or corporation, whether municipal or otherwise, or to pledge the credit thereof, in any manner whatever, for the payment of the liabilities of any individual, association, municipal or other corporation whatever; nor shall it have power to make any gift, or authorize the making of any gift, of any public money or thing of value to any individual, municipal or other corporation whatever; provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the Legislature granting aid pursuant to section twenty-two of this article; and it shall not have power to authorize the State, or any political subdivision thereof, to subscribe for stock, or to become a stockholder in any corporation whatever.

SEC. 32. The Legislature shall have no power to grant, or authorize any county or municipal authority to grant, any extra compensation or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service has been rendered, or a contract has been entered into and performed, in whole or in part, nor to pay, or to authorize the payment of, any claim hereafter created against the State, or any county or municipality of the State, under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

SEC. 33. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation and limitation of the charges for services performed and commodities furnished by telegraph, gas, and water corporations, and the charges by corporations or individuals for storage, wharfage, and water, in which there is a public use, and where laws shall provide for the selection of any person or officer to regulate and limit such rates, no such person or officer shall be selected by any corporation or individual interested in the business to be regulated, and no person shall be selected who is an officer or stockholder in any such corporation.

SEC. 34. No bill making an appropriation of money, except the general appropriation bill, shall contain more than one item of appropriation, and that for one single and certain purpose to be therein expressed.

SEC. 35. Any person who seeks to influence the vote of a member of the Legislature by bribery, promise of reward, intimidation, or any other dishonest means, shall be guilty of lobbying, which is hereby declared a felony; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide, by law, for the punishment of this crime. Any member of the Legislature, proven to have been influenced in his vote or action upon any matter pending before the Legislature, by any reward, or promise of future reward, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, in addition to such punishment as may be provided by law, shall be disfranchised and forever disqualified from holding any office of public trust. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or with having been influenced in his vote or action, as a member of the Legislature, by reward, or promise of future reward, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

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